

PRICE TWO CENTS.



McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Editorial Department Up 433.
Business Department Up 433.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

President,
K. P. Trötschel, '18.

Editor-in-Chief—A. S. Noad, '19. Managing Editor—A. I. Smith, '19.

News Board.

H. A. Aylen, '19. E. S. Mills, '19.

Associate Editors:
R. DeWitt Scott, E. A. J. L. O'Brien, '20. E. A. Center, '20.
J. R. Dunbar, '20. N. Vinsberg, '20. A. D. McGibbon.
O. Klineberg, '18. N. B. Freedman, '20. D. Rothchild, '19.
B. Usher, '19. Grant Smart, '19. J. W. Smith, '20.
C. B. Smith, '20. H. Lipsey, '19. A. Davis, '19.
J. E. Lloyd, '19. J. R. Ritchie, '19. S. G. Elliot, '22.
B. N. Holtham, '19. W. M. Bourke, '20. H. Gottlieb.
W. A. Murray, '20. J. C. McClure, '19.

REPORTERS.

K. Livingstone, '21. A. J. Feldstein, '21. G. H. Philimore, '21.
G. Franklin, '21. W. G. Borenaw, '21. S. Schlefstein, '21.
G. G. Layton, '21. J. S. G. Shotwell, '21. E. B. Maxwell, '21.
H. R. McDonald. G. L. Fortin. B. Hyams, '21.

Alumni Editor.

H. R. Morgan, B.A.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF.

Miss E. I. Duff, '18, Editor.
Miss F. Gasner, '19, Asst. Editor.
REPORTERS:
M. Young, '19; A. Sharples, '21. L. Macdonald, '19; L. Roston, '20;
E. Monk, '19; M. Macnaughton, '19. R. Rogers, '19.
Macdonald College Representative—W. A. Maw.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

This is the season when everyone is turning his thoughts towards the fast approaching twenty-fifth of December — Christmas day. It is the time when good wishes are in the air, and we feel that we cannot allow the final issue of the Daily for nineteen-seventeen to come out without a few words more or less appropriate to the occasion.

This year has been one of storm and stress for the whole nation, and the cause in which her efforts are enlisted. McGill has borne her full share in the sacrifices which have been made for the preservation of a noble ideal, and we cannot but feel pride in her achievements. Under the circumstances, however, the time-honoured greetings "A Merry Christmas" seems scarcely fitting. There are so many about us and among us who have suffered acutely in various ways from the results of the world conflict that it could not be regarded as decent to indulge in any merry-making or jollification of a boisterous kind. We do not, of course, mean to discourage any show of happiness on the part of those who have good reason to feel thankful at this season, but it is our feeling that some consideration should be shown those to whom the winter has brought only suffering, both physical and mental.

Hence it is that our message to the students of McGill, on the occasion of the fourth Christmas since the outbreak of the war, is one of quiet well-wishing, none the less sincere because it discourages any celebration other than a peaceful reunion by the home fireside. In this way we hope to create the impression that the University as a whole is fully cognizant of the seriousness of the situation and that it intends to face the crisis soberly but hopefully.

In extending a wish for a Happy New Year we feel we are echoing the wish of every soul in the Empire for a year which will bring a final settlement of the struggle in the form of a decisive victory for the right. Let us hope that our desires will be fulfilled soon, and that January, 1918, will usher in a year which hereafter will be marked as the last of the war. In any case, we must face the issue with fortitude and hope for the best.

THE LAST ISSUE.

With to-day's issue, the Daily ceases publication for a brief period during the Christmas holidays. Publication will be resumed on January 3rd, 1918.

R. V. C. NOTES.

Royal Victoria College students who were engaged in work of various kinds during the summer vacation are invited to send in to Miss Hurlbutt, this week, particulars, in writing, of their occupations, giving the nature of the work, the number of weeks given to it, particulars as to remuneration, if any, etc.

It is thought that it will be of interest to have this information collected and on record in the College.

LOST.

An "Anzac" pin. Finder please return to Porter at R. V. C.

SOCIALISM WAS DISCUSSED BY MCGILL CLUB

"PLATO'S COMMUNISM AND MODERN SOCIALISM."

(Concluded.)

Social systems can not be set up or pulled down like puppet shows; but grow out of given conditions naturally like living organisms, and all that we human beings can do is to study their growth, and to prepare for a coming social change if we see one coming. The first to realize this truth was Karl Marx, the founder of modern socialism. Through him socialism ceases to be a dream of a few well-wishing men, and becomes a theory of social evolution.

Socialism is Modern.

Socialism is distinctly a movement of modern times. Whenever people are heard to make the trite statement that socialism has existed since time immemorial, they confound it with Utopian schemes. The idea of socialism could not have been conceived ere the production of wealth had become social, as it is to-day. One may say that the socialist movement was called into life by economic conditions, which have sprung up within very recent periods. The small hand-tool of a few generations ago developed by leaps and bounds into the mighty modern machine; the small individual shop into the gigantic factory of to-day. Productivity of labor increased a hundred fold. New desires, new wants came into being while at the same time the use of electricity and of steam enabled man to encircle the globe with a hoop of steel, to introduce the modern system of production everywhere — to make of the world one large market through an international economic interdependence. This industrial revolution, however, brought more than a mere increase in production. It created new social classes, and relegated the old to the dust; the nobles and warriors, as leaders of society, gave way to the capitalist — the prince of industry; the knight of the crusade, as Carlyle says, made place for the knight of the money-bag. Among the non-owning classes a similar change occurred. The mode of production having changed, the city became more important than the country; machine industry more important than agriculture; the modern wage worker took the place of the serf, and the handicraftsman.

Hand in hand with the enormous growth of wealth, the poverty and wretchedness of this newly formed working class increased to a fearful degree. Before the introduction of large scale production such conditions could not exist. Then the individual producer owned his own tools, and as for the difference between employer and employee, it was scarcely worth speaking of. It was not only the wages that the apprentice cared for, but also for the experience and knowledge of his craft which he acquired near his master. He ate at the master's table, and oftentimes became the son-in-law of his master. He himself expected at some future time to become an employer and the owner of his own shop. But these conditions were to be totally changed by the thorough-going industrial revolution. To own the now gigantic tools of production became possible only to a small number of the old manufacturers. They were too costly, they required too much room and a vast number of "hands." But to go on competing by means of the old tools against the new and highly productive machines proved absurd. And consequently for the first time in human history we find the worker divorced from his own tools, which he had been using for ages.

But the inexorable law of industrial evolution knows no retrogression, and no mercy. The workers rather than starve swarmed into the new factories, and from free tool-owning producers they became at a blow wage-workers, dependent on a small class who owned the modern machines of production. But along with the subjection of the masses to the modern capitalists, a new, and heretofore unknown element entered, namely, production becomes social. The individual worker no longer produced the whole product in his own little shop on his own primitive tool, destined for a small and constant set of known consumers; henceforth he performs but a trifling part of the product in a large shop, side by side with his fellow-workers; and, no longer is consumption, but for the profit of his masters, for an indefinite market. Now in the beginning of this pro-

duction carried on for immediate ductive era work was comparatively easy to be found. But in proportion as labor saving devices were introduced the worker became more and more divorced from his work, and chronic unemployment becomes a part of the new system for several reasons.

The division of labor grows incessantly with the steady development of the machine; and specialization in industry without scarcely any requirement of experience begins to play the greatest role. The work which had once required a man's skill and a mature brain can now be accomplished by a child. The machine stands forth as the actual producer, man's function is to feed her. The labour of women and children is introduced as more profitable to the master-class, since their wages are smaller. And for the first time in human history, we witness a bodied men asking for work and not able to get it, in an age when any amount of work is to be done; for the first time in human history we witness the curious phenomenon of children feeding their able-bodied parents.

Glutting of the Market.

These conditions of unemployment are further maintained by what is known as the periodic glutting of the market. In medieval society production, as I said, was individual, and carried on on a small scale. The machinery was adapted for individual use, and production was destined for immediate consumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only where an excess of production over this consumption occurs is such excess offered for sale, and enters into exchange. But as a consequence of the industrial revolution of the unheard of development of the productive forces, excess of supply over demand, or what is known as glutting of the market takes place, and this in turn results in periodic crises, which spell the most horrible of hells to the modern workers. Whole armies of them are put out of work for the simple reason that they had been producing too much, and since wages during normal times are scarcely ever higher than what will purchase the necessities of life, the workers, without anything to fall back upon, face the most dreadful times. Then the sufferings actually begin. What is the monotonous slavish toil, day in, day out, compared with this indefinite, cruel unemployment! Then despondency leads the men to drunkenness, the sons to crimes, and the daughters to vice. The home of the workers, that highly vaunted institution of which you see idyllic glimpses from time to time on the films, is turned into a hothouse of wretchedness. But these crises assail the small business man as well, for he is dependent upon the workers for the sale of his goods, and annually vast numbers of little tradesmen join the ranks of the job-seekers.

Such conditions, especially when found to be irremediable, are sufficient to convict the bourgeoisie, or owning class, of incapacity further to manage their own social productive forces. The socialists do not blame the individual members of the bourgeoisie, but they accuse the class as a class of being further unable to carry on production, and at the same time they point to the only class—the workers—as able and as destined to save the wrecks of our system, and to build upon them a collective state where production will be carried on for use instead of for profit.

The bourgeoisie have become a useless class, because they have outgrown their function of organizing industry. In the beginning of the 19th century, the bourgeoisie was revolutionary. It had just emerged victorious from a strenuous battle against the church, and the feudal state. The feudal atmosphere of constraint, the straight jacket system of the mediaeval government was not in accordance with the growing ambitions of the young bourgeoisie. Its members stood up in protest against the excessive concentration of the old regime. They spoke of freedom, of fraternity, of equality. But once they took possession of the political powers, once they became masters of the field they changed their ideals—they became reactionary. Up to that time they had made common cause with the workers—calling all people exclusive of the clergy and the nobility — to tier etal. Thenceforth they would have nothing to do with the workers. The struggle which had ceased between the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy was transferred to a new domain—it was now the workers against the bourgeoisie.

But back to the former usefulness of the capitalists. Once they held control of the political machinery they directed all their attention to the organization of industry. Disregarding the sufferings of the workers for the moment, we must confess that the first capitalists proved masters in the development of industry. Through their ambition the general productivity was increased; trade expanded; and every nook and cranny in this world was sought out by the agents of this ambitious class to spread the gospel of capitalism.

But gradually they dwindled into a parasitic class — a coupon sharing class — leaving all the work to be done to hired men. Modern capitalists may know little or nothing about the industries in which their money is invested. An English capitalist may invest in some railroad of China without ever going to China or knowing anything about the merits of the railroad; a Chinaman may invest in the cotton industry of South Carolina without knowing how this industry is carried on. Here and there a capitalist may exist who plays an important role in the management of some industry, but as a rule the modern capitalists are parasites par

excellence. Now, in order to keep their regime in order, they became retrogressive and reactionary, resorting at times—at strikes, lockouts, etc.—to the most abominable means to intimidate the workers; instead of being liberal, as they were before the revolution — they tend to be narrow in outlook. Instead of preaching as before, the freedom of man, they seek their allies de camp, the editors, the preachers, the teachers, to concentrate their power. This tendency has become more marked in proportion as the revolutionary organizations of the workers have been strengthened. The bourgeoisie, is fighting to-day the fight that the European nobility fought before the Revolution — the fight for self-preservation.

The Socialists take the part now of the revolutionaries. They urge the workers to unite as a class and take over the control of the means of production — mills, mines, factories and workshops. By doing so the material dependence of man upon man ceases, and the last slaves in human history are freed. Then production being conducted for use of the community will not allow of crises and of wants. Then parasites cease to exist because once the means of production are made collective ownership, the possibility of exploiting will vanish.

Division of Wealth.

One of the usual statements about socialism is that it seeks the division of wealth. Not at all. A man may have any amount of consumable wealth and still not be able to subject his fellow men. What really gives one class the power over another, is not the consumable wealth they possess in horses, houses, silk dresses, diamonds or such objects, but it is the ownership of the instruments where-with wealth can be produced.

It is to these that the people must have access in order to live. It is these that are in the hands of a small, exclusive class, who in virtue of their ownership can dictate terms and who by means of that ownership can exploit the masses; it is the ownership of these instruments alone that socialism advocates.

When I say that socialism urges this step I do not wish to imply that socialism has been, or is breeding antagonism between the two classes. The fact is that socialism is the child of that existing class antagonism, just as the philosophy of the Encyclopedia was the product of the struggle which the bourgeoisie waged against the old regime. It is an antagonism which issues from the entirely divergent interests of the two classes. What is of benefit to the one class may at times be a detriment to the other. Take for example a labour saving machine. It will save the capitalist class in wages, in time, in material; but the introduction of the machine may result in great numbers of the workers being put out of work temporarily. If the lowering of wages means a good thing for the one, it is far from being wished for by the other class. In other words, what is meat for the one class may be poison for the other, and which way you turn you are faced with the conclusions—that since the classes are divided by material interests there can be no reconciliation between them, and that the workers, in order to improve their condition permanently, must rely upon no one but themselves.

But furthermore let me say that the socialization of the means of production, as advocated by the socialists is but a reflection of what is really going on in present society. The methods of production are now largely social. The trusts and monopolies have shown the possibility of co-operative production. They have also to a large extent eliminated the element of waste by various ways. The tendency is for the chief industries to be concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. In some countries the state has taken over the control of the means of transportation and communication; the post office system, the educational institutions, like schools, colleges, libraries, hospitals, parks, in short, public utilities of all kinds, have entered gradually into the control of the community. From this to the taking over of the principal means of production is but a step, and requires for its consummation the education of the working class. The socialist parties throughout the world are carrying on an untiring propaganda through their locals, their speakers and their literature. But not only by mere education do the socialists expect to win their end.

History has taught them that each class in power has only been able to maintain its power through the state. The state, as for instance during the feudal ages, formed the backbone of the noblesse, and the latter used its judiciary, its courts, its laws, its military for purposes of repression. The same applies to the modern master-class. It is the modern state which stands forth as representative of the capitalist class; makes war for them against other nations whenever it is to their interests to do so; sends police to club the workers whenever the latter show signs of rebellion; in short, protects and defends its interests externally and internally. What socialists aim at is to come into possession of the state machinery, and then through the state as represented by the members of the working class to take over the principal means of production to be owned collectively for the common good. Then, when the law will be that he who shall not work also shall not eat, parasites shall cease to exist. Then the productivity of the community will be highly increased by utilizing all that are at present unemployed or otherwise unproductive. Then an era of comfort and security will be ushered in when human life will bloom and expand as only poets have dreamed of.



The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

YOUR PRESCRIPTION OUR ACCURACY

Quality is one thing, accuracy another. The best of drugs imperfectly put together may prove a harm rather than a help. We guard the accuracy of all prescriptions. Our weighing and measuring utensils are of the highest type of perfection, always accurately adjusted, always carefully manipulated. If you want accuracy, we can put it into your prescription.

Uptown 948 O. E. TANNERY Dispensing Chemist 978 Sherbrooke St. West - MONTREAL

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

THE perfection of pencil quality—unequaled for smoothness, uniformity of grading and durability.

17 black degrees from 6B softest to 9H hardest, and hard and medium (indellible) copy-ing.

Look for the distinctive VENUS finish!

American Lead Pencil Co. 15 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Dept. D. 24 Try the VENUS Pencil, too. Made in U.S.A. \$2.00 per box.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$5.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Atwater, Surveyer & Bond ADVOCATES

GUARDIAN BLDG., 160 St. James St. Albert W. Atwater, K.C., Consulting Counsel for the City of Montreal. William L. Bond, K.C. E. Fabre Surveyor, K.C. E. G. T. Penny. Lucien Desautels.

Bercovitch, Lafontaine and Gordon

Advocates, etc.

260 St. James Street Bank of Toronto Building, Phone Main 5100 & 5101

Fleet, Falconer, Phelan and Bovey

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

157 ST. JAMES STREET. C. J. Fleet. A. Falconer, K.C. M. A. Phelan, K.C. C. G. Ordan, K.C. Wilfrid Bovey. Robertson Fleet

Foster, Martin, Mann, McKinnon, Hackett and Mulvena

Advocates and Barristers

TELEPHONES MAIN 4877-4898

G. G. Foster, K.C. C. G. Mackinnon, K.C. J. E. Martin, K.C. J. T. Hackett. J. A. Mann, K.C. H. R. Mulvena. F. P. Brala

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING.

2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Geoffrion, Geoffrion and Prud'homme

Advocates, etc.

MAISONNEUVE BUILDING. NO. 97 ST. JAMES STREET

VICTOR GEOFFRION, K.C. ALME GEOFFRION, K.C. J. ALEX. PRUD'HOMME, L.L.L.

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Casgrain

Advocates

Royal Trust Building, St. James Street, Montreal.

V. E. Mitchell, K.C. A. Casgrain, K.C. E. M. McDougall. J. J. Guelmin. G. S. Stairs. F. F. Casgrain

Meredith, Holden, Hague, Shaughnessy and Heward

Barristers and Solicitors, Merchants Bank Building

F. E. Meredith, K.C.; A. R. Holden, K.C.; H. J. Hague, K.C.; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, C. G. Heward, P. A. Badaux. C. S. Campbell, K.C., Counsel.

Brown, Montgomery and McMichael

Advocates, Barristers, etc.

Albert J. Brown, K.C. Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C. Robert C. McMichael, K.C. Warwick P. Chalmers, K.C. Ronald O. McMurtry. Walter R. L. Sharpe. E. Stuart McDougall. Daniel P. Gillam. Gerald A. Gagnon. Frank M. Connors

Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Barclay

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.

ROYAL TRUST BUILDING. Eug. Lafleur, K.C.; G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; Gregor Barclay, William B. Scott, Hon. Adrian K. Hugessen.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE CRUSADERS.

The Early Days of Jerusalem.

"And Canaan begat Sidon his first-born, and Heth, and the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite, and the Hivite, and the Arkitte, and the Sinitte, and the Arvadite and the Zemarite, and the Hamahite; and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad." Those verses, taken from the generation of the sons of Noah, in the book of Genesis, contain the first mention known to man, of Jerusalem, for the Jebusites were, of course, the inhabitants of Jebus, which, as the book of Judges says, is Jerusalem. For centuries, indeed, the world believed that Jebus was the old name of the Jebusite city which was altered to Jerusalem when David captured it. But, in 1890, this theory was mercilessly exploded. In that year, the discovery of the el-Amarna tablets disclosed the fact that as early as 1400 B. C. at any rate, or some five centuries before the time of David, Jebus, if the bull may be forgiven, was known as Uru-salim, which in the Anglo-Saxon tongue is Jerusalem. Indeed, whether there ever was a Jebus on Mount Zion is something over which the pundits are still disputing.

Anyway, sometime early in the Tenth Century before Christ, "all Israel gathered themselves to David unto Hebron." And David led Israel to the ridge of the Jebusites, unto Urusalim; and Joab, the son of Zeruiah, was the first to mount the walls, and so to become the captain of Israel. After that David himself kept his court in the castle of Zion, and so ever since that time has Urusalim been known as the city of David. That was twenty-seven centuries ago, and to-day some at all events of the troops of General Al-

lenby have marched to the ridge of the Jebusites over the very ground trodden by the feet of all Israel after the elders had anointed David King over Israel in Hebron. Here then in the castle of Zion David lived and ruled, and here after him his son Solomon lived and ruled, and builded the great temple which bore his name, though the materials for it had been collected by his father.

From the Captivity to Imperial Rome.

Some four hundred and twenty years after the mighty men of valor had climbed up the hill of the Jebusites behind Joab, Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon, came to Jerusalem, and carried the people away into captivity. It was the beginning of Israel's sorrows, because, though, when Cyrus conquered Babylon, the people of Judah were permitted to return, with Ezra and Nehemiah, to Jerusalem, and to rebuild the temple, the Jews never were free again. Only now, after twenty-four centuries of the lash of the Babylonian task-master, the ghetto of the Christian, and the bastinado of the Turk, does the pen of Mr. Balfour offer to Lord Rothschild, the descendant of the man who once declared that, if the Jews went back to Zion, he would ask to be appointed permanent ambassador in London, security for this very return of the Jewry to Jerusalem.

Between the hour of the proclamation of Cyrus, King of Persia, and the hour of the letter written by Mr. Balfour, much has happened in Jerusalem. It has seen Sanballat come down from Beth-horon, from whence the British troops have come to-day, and lie in wait to destroy the people as they labored on the wall. It has seen the dawn of the Christian era, the coming of the Christ, the trial on the Pavement, and heard the roar of the storm over Calvary.

A GILLETTE

THE THOUGHTFUL GIVER IS THE HAPPY GIVER
THE REAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

BECAUSE it is a gift that's of real, every-day service: because it adds to his comfort, yet subtracts from his expense: and because it looks—and is—the best of its kind, the Gillette Safety Razor is the one sure-to-please Christmas Gift for a man.

FOR HIS CHRISTMAS

JEST TALK

—By Jello

A BOOR—EH?
Reggie—I gave Fanny a rainbow kiss last night.
Harry—What in the world is a rainbow kiss?
Reggie—One that follows a storm.

THE STAIN.
He held her to his shoulder,
The color left her cheek,
And stayed upon his coat-sleeve.
For just about a week.

Hockey fans are asked to remain seated when goals are scored, to enable Mr. Hanna to keep something from rising.

NOT THE CHRISTMAS GRADUATES.
The college men are very slow.
They seem to take their ease;
For even when they graduate,
They do it by degrees.

ARVECY TALK.
Why did Dora break her engagement with Mac?
Oh, he dislocated his hip one-stepping, and the doctor said it would be two months before he could dance again.

SURRENDER!
She was a brave young militant,
And did not lack the charms,
For as he came into the room
She obeyed the call "To Arms."

"HOME-MADE HUMOR."
The other day a student walked into a lecture room, and to his surprise found the Prof. convulsed with laughter. He was all the more surprised because, usually, the most comical incident had no more effect on the Prof. than upon a wooden Indian.
Hurry over to his class-mates he said:
"Dinner to the fellow responsible for that; who told the story?"
Another student drew his notebook toward him and wrote the words, "The Prof."

GOES QUICKLY.
She: Twenty dollars a month won't go very far.
He: But, my dear young lady, you've no idea how quickly time passes when you're in love. A month's gone in no time.

SAD, BUT TRUE.
An onion raser's lot is hard,
No matter what he does;
Because the onion smell
Is what it alluz wuz!

ANYTHING TO DO WITH "JELLO"?

Anxious Mother: Why don't you eat your nice jelly, Fanny?
Fanny: I—I don't like it, Ma; it's so nervous!

up, and after a few minutes' wrangling, and the more or less judicious use of a bit of the coin of the realm he agreed to take us, but only to the second line. This was much better, much nearer my conception of a trench. It had floor boards and the step along the front side on which the soldiers stood when on duty awaiting an attack or just watching. I believe I've never felt just the same feeling as I felt in that trench. Without any warning or any apparent object the Bosche would let a machine gun go for a few seconds every minute or two. We could hear the bullets spat into the parapet and feel the little pebbles as they fell down into the trench. Believe me, we ducked down to the ground to the great delight of the Frenchmen. It was mighty hard to keep from looking over the top. You know how it is sometimes when you're near something dangerous—you want to get a little nearer and see what happens. We asked the Captain if we could look through the periscope, and he took us right up to a sentinel and let us glance through this machine out at "le premiere ligne" and "no man's land." Of course it was too dark to see much except when the star shells would go up, then you could see considerable for a second or two—the French first line, untold amount of barbed wire, and then in the distance a flash from a machine gun—that's all we saw of "new Germany," but it was quite enough for that night. I was quite willing to go back when our Lieut. whispered "allons," after seeing what we've pictured to ourselves for three years, but never dreamed of witnessing in person.

When I came out I was sopping wet with perspiration, although the night was bitter cold. That look through the periscope lasted perhaps twenty seconds, but it will take years to dim the picture I beheld and the feeling I had when I realized that I was scarcely 300 yards from the Bosch.

Joe.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Thirteen M's granted by the Athletic Association.
\$365 profit realized by the R. V. C. Tea Room.
Orval J. McCulloch elected hockey captain.
Last meeting of Lit. in the present year held.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)
Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000. Undivided Profits, \$1,664,893. Total Assets, \$403,980,286.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus, Esq., Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., G. R. Hosmer, Esq., H. R. Drummond, Esq., D. Forbes Angus, Esq., Wm. McMaster, Esq., Major Herbert Molson, M.C., Harold Kennedy, Esq., H. W. Beauchamp, Esq., G. B. Fraser, Esq., Colonel Henry Cockburn, J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

Head Office, MONTREAL
General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and interest allowed at current rates. Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favorable rates. Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

London, Eng., 47 Threadneedle St., E.C.	NEW YORK: 64 Wall Street R. Y. HEDDEN, W. A. BOG, A. T. SMITH, Agents.
Sub-Agency—9 Waterloo Place Falmouth, S.W.	
CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street. Spokane, Washington.	
NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curling and Grand Falls.	

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869
Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$12,911,700. Reserve Funds, \$14,324,000.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT
Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.

Amherst and Ontario Branch.	St. Matthew St. Branch.
Amherst and St. Catherine.	Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dam West.
Atwater Avenue.	Sherbrooke and Addington.
Beaubien St.—Cor. St. Lawrence Blvd.	Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Beaver Hall.—Cor. Dorchester.	Sherbrooke and Draper.
Bonaventure Branch.	Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine West.
Consorcium Market Branch.	Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison Street.
Cote des Neiges Branch.	Westmount.—Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.
Cote St. Paul Branch.	Westmount—Victoria Ave., Cor. Sherbrooke St.
Laurier Ave.—Cor. Park Ave.	
Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal.	
Place d'Armes Branch.	
St. Catherine and Bleury.	
St. Denis and St. Catherine.	

MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

THE Merchants' Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1861

Paid-up Capital	\$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	\$7,421,292

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

226 Branches in Canada, extending from Atlantic to Pacific

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Facilities received of \$1.00 and upwards, and interest allowed at best current rate.

SERVE THE EMPIRE BY SAVING

Every dollar spent in non-essentials weakens the cause of the Empire. All cannot fight but all can save.

Open an account with

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

and start saving at once. Every dollar that you set aside, not only helps yourself but helps the financing of the War. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at current rates.

Uptown Branch: 365 St. Catherine St. West.
Manager: G. H. GREENING.

Other City Branches:
Longueuil. Rosemount. Verdun.

140 St. James St.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
BANK MONEY ORDERS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at highest current rate
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

At 525 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street)

Students of McGill and their friends

Be WISE

Follow the advice given by the Rulers of our country:

SAVE

and you will have done well.

Train yourself in the habit of THRIFT so essential to your WELFARE. The BEST WAY to do this is to open an account to-day with

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

Head Office and Fourteen Branches in the City of Montreal

Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

N. W. Power, Manager.
Branch: corner McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine Street West.

Drink GURD'S Drinks

"They satisfy."

GURD'S GINGER ALE—The Basic Beverage upon the reputation of which the "House of Gurd" has been built to such large proportions.

GURD'S CALEDONIA WATER—The Select Table Water.

GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE—The Select Success of the most Select Social Seasons.

Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity,"—and from "Your Home Purveyor."

EQUIPMENT FOR WINTER SPORTS.

SKATES AND SHOES, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, SNOWSHOES, SKIS, SWEATERS, JERSEYS.

The Spalding line affords the widest range of selection with a guarantee that every article gives satisfaction and service.

SKATES SHARPENED.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

369 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

STARR SKATES

MADE IN CANADA—USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

Canada Can Boast

of possessing the largest ice Skate factory under the British flag.

The world renowned "Acme" Skate originated and was first made in this factory. Since then the Company has been untiring in their endeavor to keep this long lead ahead of others by making

Starr Skates

the "Acme" of perfection. So confident are they of the high quality of Starr Skates that every Starr Skate sold carries the following

GUARANTEE

All Starr Skates are guaranteed to be of the highest quality. If they prove defective within one year your dealer will exchange them for a new pair FREE OF CHARGE.

Starr Skates are made in many models specially adapted for all forms of sport.

HOCKEY — RACING — FIGURE — RINK SKATING.

Write for our latest catalog—now ready—illustrating all leading "Starr" Models.

The Starr Manufacturing Co., LIMITED

Dartmouth N. S.
Toronto Branch 122 Wellington St. W.

AMHERST WAR LETTERS.

From — '20.

Sept. 19.

Transport Service in France, Sept. 14.

Tell — the reason I cabled for winter clothing was because of the terrific cold which comes on every night and lasts until noon. Frost nearly every night. I haven't slept with my clothes off for over ten weeks. I get under the covers with trousers, shirt, stockings (2 pair), sweater, coat, hat and sometimes moccasins, and even then sleep very little it is so cold. Most peculiar weather imaginable; by noon it becomes so fearfully hot that we sometimes take even our shirts off. Imagine what we look like when we have driven for a few miles in dust that prevents our seeing more than 20 yards ahead, without goggles (too hot), and sweating streams. Then imagine what we feel like when returning to camp at night most frozen, too tired to eat and too cold to wash—great life!

My equipment has worked out wonderfully, especially the two pairs of socks—that was a good idea; my shoes are wearing very well considering the hard usage they get. The only things I have found useless are the leather puttees and my camera out here. If we are fortunate enough to have a visit paid us by a house-boat we get a little washing done, otherwise we go dirty and throw our clothes away when we take them off. My personal appearance is horrible; I had my head shaved before we came out here ten weeks ago, and haven't had my hair trimmed since, my teeth are all blackened (as are everyone's), due to a certain kind of jam we eat, my trousers are all grease, dirt and patches, and I haven't had a hot bath for twelve weeks. What's worse, I don't seem to care very much. I can't be any filthier, and better times are coming surely. As yet we have had very few fleas, and lice, and other vermin, but have suffered hellishly from little sores that come out all over us, which are due to the food, we are told; sometimes they fester and run and are very uncomfortable when one is as filthy as we are. But on the whole we are satisfied that what we have done has been of some use, though God knows it's a full man's job.

I am all alone to-day as my car has a leaky radiator, which is being repaired; that's the first trouble of any kind we have had, and when you consider that this truck has been loaded to full capacity at least five times a week for two and a half years, you can gain some idea of what stuff they are made of.

I can't write much more now, as a package containing cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate and chewing gum has just arrived. (No Boy, maybe that

isn't welcome; it's worth staying over here four months for.

Sept. 19.

Perhaps my one greatest wish I have had since in this country was realized a few nights ago. I went into the French trenches for a few minutes; to be sure, for only a few minutes, but that little trip was worth three months' work. I imagine you will be interested, so I will recount the experiences in full. Six cars started out for the front last Saturday night at eight o'clock. We didn't realize when we started that our unloading point was very close to the lines, but it turned out to be just behind a rise less than 800 metres from the Bosch lines, about 600 metres from the French lines. In the course of unloading, two of our camions became so badly mired that it was necessary to leave us behind to wait for a huge four wheel drive tractor to pull us out. The other boy who waited with me was one of my trallor mates, and he speaks excellent French. We at once decided that the opportunity of a lifetime was before us, and decided not to let it slip if we could help it. John (my companion) immediately parleyed with the French Lieutenant at the dug-out, and he agreed to take us into the third line trenches, provided we would take all the responsibility of being "copped." We readily consented, and the three of us started out. We rode up to the base of the little rise in a small railroad cart drawn by horses, and you should have seen the Frenchmen along the way stare at us—probably thought we were demented. There appeared very little doing—just a few star shells, and once in a while a burst of machine gun fire. We entered the line trenches through some rather shallow communication trenches, perpendicular to the lines, and after about 100 yards found ourselves in the third line trenches. It was very dark, and we could see but little except dark figures huddled together talking in very low whispers. These trenches had no foot boards, and were quite a bit too high to see over. We walked up and down for about 200 yards, without seeing hardly anything except star shells and an occasional troop or battalion of infantry exchanging places, but it was a weird sight, believe me, to see them sneaking through the communication trench up to "le premiere ligne." Every once in a while a star shell would light up the trench for an instant, bringing out in bold relief the long coated soldiers, and the high black parapets. I was, however, quite disappointed with the appearance of the trench, and wanted to go up one more, but the Lieutenant wouldn't let us without some other "ligne Lieutenant's" consent. Just as we were about to leave, a "ligne Lieut." came



Practical Christmas Gifts Make Early Purchases

Early purchases mean—you choose from unbroken assortments and avoid worry and discomfort later on.

Early purchases mean—that you help to lighten the strain on the sales people during this very trying season.

Suggestions from which a wise choice can be made:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fur Coats | Children's Fur Sets |
| Fur Lined Coats | Dresses |
| Fur Neckpieces | Suits |
| Fur Muffs | Costs |
| Umbrellas | Evening Gowns |
| Silk Hosiery | Evening Wraps |
| Cashmere Hosiery | Blouses |
| Kid Gloves | Sweaters |
| Fur Lined Gloves | Wool Scarfs and Caps |
| Woolen Gloves | Silk Scarfs |
| Fur Sets | Boudoir Jackets |
| Meccasins | Boudoir Gowns |
| Snowshoes | Boudoir Caps |
| Fur Motor Robes | Lace Handkerchiefs |
| Evening Furs | Men's Handkerchiefs |
| Neckwear | Ladies' Handkerchiefs |
| Perfumery | Washable Satin Lingerie |
| Toilet Lotions | Crope de Chine Lingerie |
| Toilet Powder | Hats |
| Soap | Silk Petticoats |
| Hair Mounts | Motor Veils |
| Italian Silk Underwear | Dress Veils |
| Silk Camisoles | Boutonnieres in Fancy Boxes |
| French Lingerie | |

Fairweathers Limited

St. Catherine Street, at Peel

Toronto

MONTREAL

Winnipeg

THE ROYAL TRUST CO. EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- | | |
|--|--|
| Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart, President | Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Vice-President |
| Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President | K.C.B.E. |
| R. B. Angus | Lieut.-Col. Bartlett |
| E. W. Beatty, K.C. | McLennan, D.S.O. |
| A. D. Brathwaite | William McMaster |
| E. J. Chamberlain | Major Herbert Molson, M.C. |
| H. R. Drummond | Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. |
| | Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor |
| | A. E. Holt, Manager |

OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

107 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL
Branches: Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, St. John, N.B., St. John's Nfld., Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg.

C. MEREDITH & COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| C. Meredith, Pres. | Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Vice-Pres. | A. E. Holt |
| D. C. Macarow | Lt.-Col. Bartlett, M.C., D.S.O. | Wm. McMaster |
| | J. J. Reid | H. B. McDougall |

We purchase entire issues of Bonds, and deal in Government, Municipal, Railway and other Investment Securities.

Head Office - 112 St. James Street, Montreal
John M. Mackie, Manager - A. F. B. Williams, Secretary
London Office - 46 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

McDOUGALL & COWANS

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK BROKERS

Private wires to New York, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John and Halifax.

Quebec Branch: 116 Mountain Hill
Ottawa Branch: Union Bank Bldg., Sparks Street
Winnipeg: 438 Main Street
Vancouver: Standard Bank Building
St. John: 58 Prince William Street
Halifax: 135 Hollis Street

93-95 WEST NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

ROOFING SUPPLIES

Felt, Pitch, Gravel, Coal Tar, Slate, Gutters, Conductors and Fittings, Ready Roofings. Large stock, prompt delivery. Reasonable prices.

GEO. W. REED & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

FIT-REFORM CLOTHES



Fit-Reform leadership never meant more than it does right now—when every dollar must be expanded to its utmost buying limit.

See the splendid values in Fit-Reform Fall styles.

198

444 St. Catherine St. West

NOTICES

Y. M. C. A. BOARD PICTURE.

The following members of the McGill Y.M.C.A. Board are requested to meet at Gordon's Studio, at 1 p.m. to-day, Thursday, Dec. 20th, to sit for the photograph for the Annual: Busby, H. Dawson, R. Bron, A. Bell, F. W. Almond, P. Heinbecker, M. W. Henderson, A. L. Morrish, N. Challenger, F. Fitzgerald, R. deW. Scott, A. Walsh, D. MacLeod, K. P. Tsolainos.

AMERICAN CLUB.

The annual photo of the Executive of the McGill American Club will be taken at Gordon's Studio, St. Catherine St., on Friday, Dec. 21st, at 1 p.m.

UNDERGRAD. NOTICE.

Nominations for the Secretary of the Arts Undergraduate Society must be in by 6 p.m. to-night. These nominations must be signed by at least ten students who are full members of the Arts Undergraduate Society. In case of more than one nomination, the elections will be held early in January.

"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

WHOLESOME WHEAT SUBSTITUTES.

Many countries, such as parts of China and India, the most densely populated sections of the globe, do not use wheat whatsoever. Rice is a staple in China, India, Japan and many other countries.

Whole some substitutes for wheat and other wheat products are numerous. By alternating some of these with flour and increasing the use of vegetables and other wholesome perishable foods, our diet according to medical authorities will be improved. Some good examples of whole some substitutes for wheat are:

Oatmeal, cornmeal, rice, buckwheat flour, rye flour, potatoes in various special dishes, etc.

Bulletins informing people of ways to save wheat are being supplied to the local Canadian Food Service Committees.

WASTE NOT—WANT NOT.

Food waste in war time is a crime. People in Europe are starving for food. Belgium is devastated, and the crusts Canada throws away would be picked out of the dirt and eaten by the starving Belgians, Serbs, Poles and other unfortunates of the war zone.

Canada wastes an enormous quantity of food every year. The Food Controller gives \$50,000,000 as a conservative estimate. Expressed in wheat at \$2 a bushel, this would be 25,000,000 bushels, whereas we are asked to save but 12,000,000 this year out of normal consumption, expressed in meat at, say, 40 cents a pound, it would be 125,000,000 pounds, or enough to supply a Canadian army of 500,000 men for 200 days.

The bones thrown into the garbage pails every day contain the essence of hundreds of plates of soup. The bread thrown there every day is a waste of thousands of loaves.

No bone should leave the kitchen until every scrap of marrow has been boiled out of it; no scrap of bread should ever be thrown away.

The woman who wastes a crust, wastes the war effort of the farmer, the miller, the store-keeper, and the transportation and delivery men.

This is a time when every man's work is valuable to the country to supplement the invaluable work of our soldiers.

Watch everything! Watch against waste in the kitchen and in the pantry. Watch against waste in the cellar and in the dining-room. As much food is wasted in the eating as in the cooking.

BRAN GEMS.

- 1 cup bran.
 - 1 cup white flour.
 - 1 cup milk.
 - ¼ cup sugar.
 - 1 teaspoon salt.
 - 4 level teaspoons baking powder.
 - 1 egg.
 - 1 tablespoon melted dripping.
- Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add the bran. Mix sugar, milk, well-beaten egg and melted shortening, and combine the two mixtures. Bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL.

Remove the peel from thin skinned oranges and cut it in quarters. Then cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Cook slowly until it is soft. Drain, remove the white part and cut the yellow rind in thin strips with scissors. Make a thick syrup of 1 cup sugar and ¼ cup water. Boil until it threads. Cook the orange strips in this syrup for five minutes. Drain and roll in granulated sugar.

MINTS.

Make a fondant of 1 cup sugar, ½ cup water, 1-8 teaspoon cream of tartar. Dissolve 1 cup sugar in ½ cup of boiling water. Add cream of tartar. Bring to a boil, and continue to boil until the mixture forms a soft ball, when it is dropped in cold water. Pour out on a slightly greased platter, and leave until edge begins to harden. Beat with a wooden spoon until too stiff.



CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length. Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY. No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

The Editor, "McGill Daily":
Dear Sir,—My term of office, as President of the "Daily," terminates on December 31st, and as the present is the last issue of the "Daily" for 1917, I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to all the members of the "Daily" staff for their splendid work during the term. Especially do I wish to express my appreciation of the very able work of the R. V. C. Editorial Staff in connection with the "Daily." I cannot praise any too highly their co-operation and assistance. Wishing the "Daily" every success, I remain,
Sincerely Yours,
K. P. TSOLAINOS,
President of the "Daily."

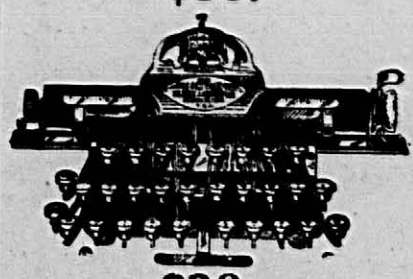
PITTSBURGH WILL NOT PLAY BASEBALL.

The University of Pittsburgh will not engage in intercollegiate baseball next Spring, it was announced by K. E. Davis, graduate manager of athletics. Interference of baseball with military drill and general lack of interest is given as the reason for the abandonment of the sport. Interclass baseball will be substituted. The University wrestling team will not engage in intercollegiate competition this winter for a similar reason, it was announced.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE.

Pamphlets setting forth the principles of the Liberal Faith sent free upon application to the Post-Office Mission Committee, 7 Simpson Street, Montreal.

Blick Typewriters. NEW HOME MODEL. \$30.



Lowest in Price—Highest in Quality. The Ideal Machine for the Professional Man—Student—and Business Man at Home. Does the work of a large machine.

Write for information
Everil A. Ross & Co.
(West India Trading Co.)
204 St. James St.—Montreal, Que.

ROOM AND BOARD.

House, thoroughly renovated, furnished with all new furniture, within 3 minutes of the University. Could accommodate about 8 students. Would make special price if house was filled within a certain time. Home cooking. Phone Westmount 2625 for further information.

QUALITY FIRST and FIRST QUALITY.

Christmas is coming; the ideal gift is a piano, a player piano or a phonograph, because one present will satisfy every member of the family, and will last a lifetime—provided a durable instrument is purchased.

For eighty years the name LAYTON has been associated with the manufacture and sale of pianos. This name on a piano is a guarantee of Rich, Full, Mellow Tone, Easy, Quick Responsive Action, and above all, absolute durability of all these essentials. This reputation is more fondly cherished to-day than at any time during all these years.

Make your selection early from the following world renowned instruments:—
Chickering, Mason and Risch, Sherlock Manning and Layton Bros. pianos or Player Pianos, Columbia Gramophones, Edison Phonographs.

LAYTON BROS.,

Montreal's Leading Piano House,
550 St. Catherine St. West,
Cor. Stanley St.

ORPHEUM

Clark and Hamilton.
LeRoy, Talma and Bosco.
Maryon Vadie—Ota Gygi.
Donahue and Stewart.
Lew Madden and Co.
Abbott and White.
Helen Vincent.
Robert Dumont Trio.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

GAYETY

A CYCLOPE OF LAUGHTER.
BEN WELCH
and his
BIG SHOW.

Election Returns by Special Wire.

FRANCAIS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
THE MIDNIGHT ROLLICKERS,
BARTELLO.

LOEW'S

Vaudeville Theatre
Corner St. Catherine and Mansfield Street.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 17th.

WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD,
"The Lady of Optimism."
BUD and NELLIE HEIM,
Rural Funsters.
THE UNIVERSITY FOUR.
REGAL and MACK.
MARSHALL and WELTON.
ISIKAWA JAPS.

Sensational Screen Spectacle,
"THE WARRIOR,"
Featuring Maciste, the giant hero of
D'Annunzio's "Cabiria."

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
1 to 11 p.m.
Prices: Aft., 10-15; Night, 15-25
Night prices on Sats., Suns., and
Holidays.

MISS M. POOLE

Recognized headquarters for
McGILL TEXT BOOKS
LOOSE LEAF BOOKS
FOUNTAIN PENS
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, etc.

There is a
Semi-ready
model here
for you



R. J. Tooke Shirts, \$1.25
R. J. Tooke English Socks, 35c.

Whether you are short, tall, stout or thin, whether you are above or below the average in any measurement, the Semi-ready Suit has been made to fit you and to look prepossessing when you wear it.

The physique type mould for every man is contained in the Semi-ready system.

You'll pay a little more to-day than last year—but Semi-ready price in the pocket protects against greed, for it keeps the other fellows in reason by establishing a standard of value.



The R. J. Tooke Stores